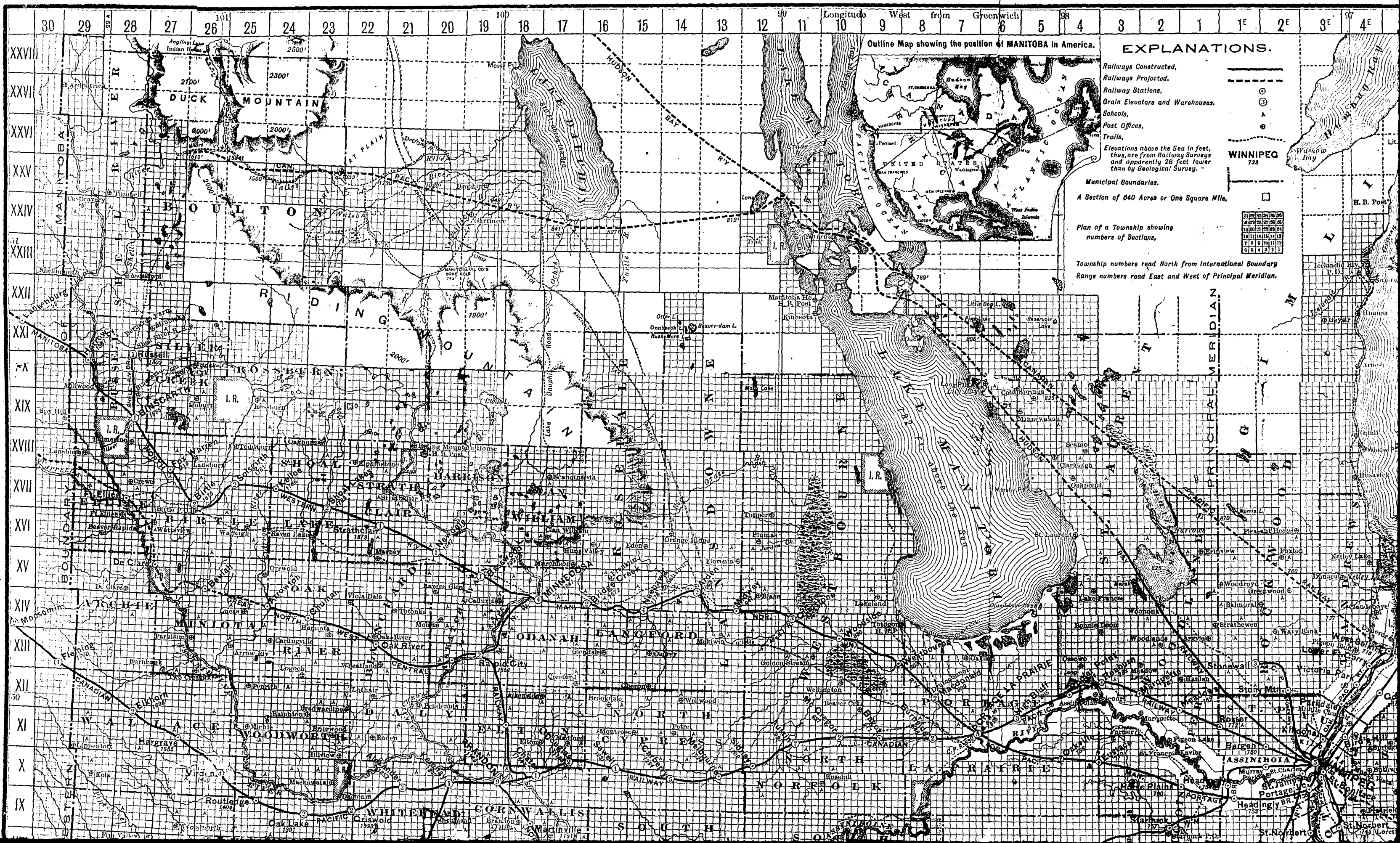
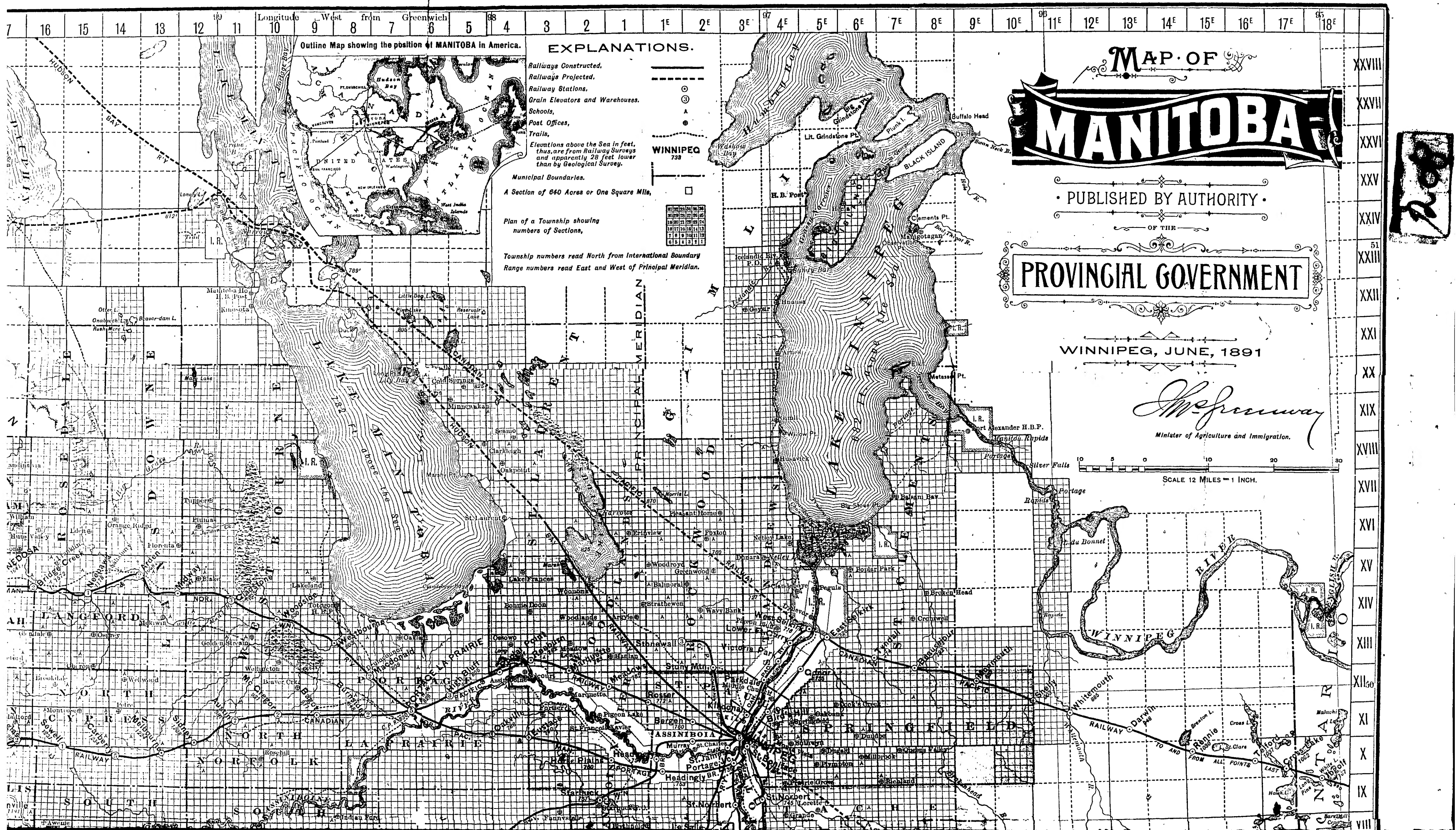


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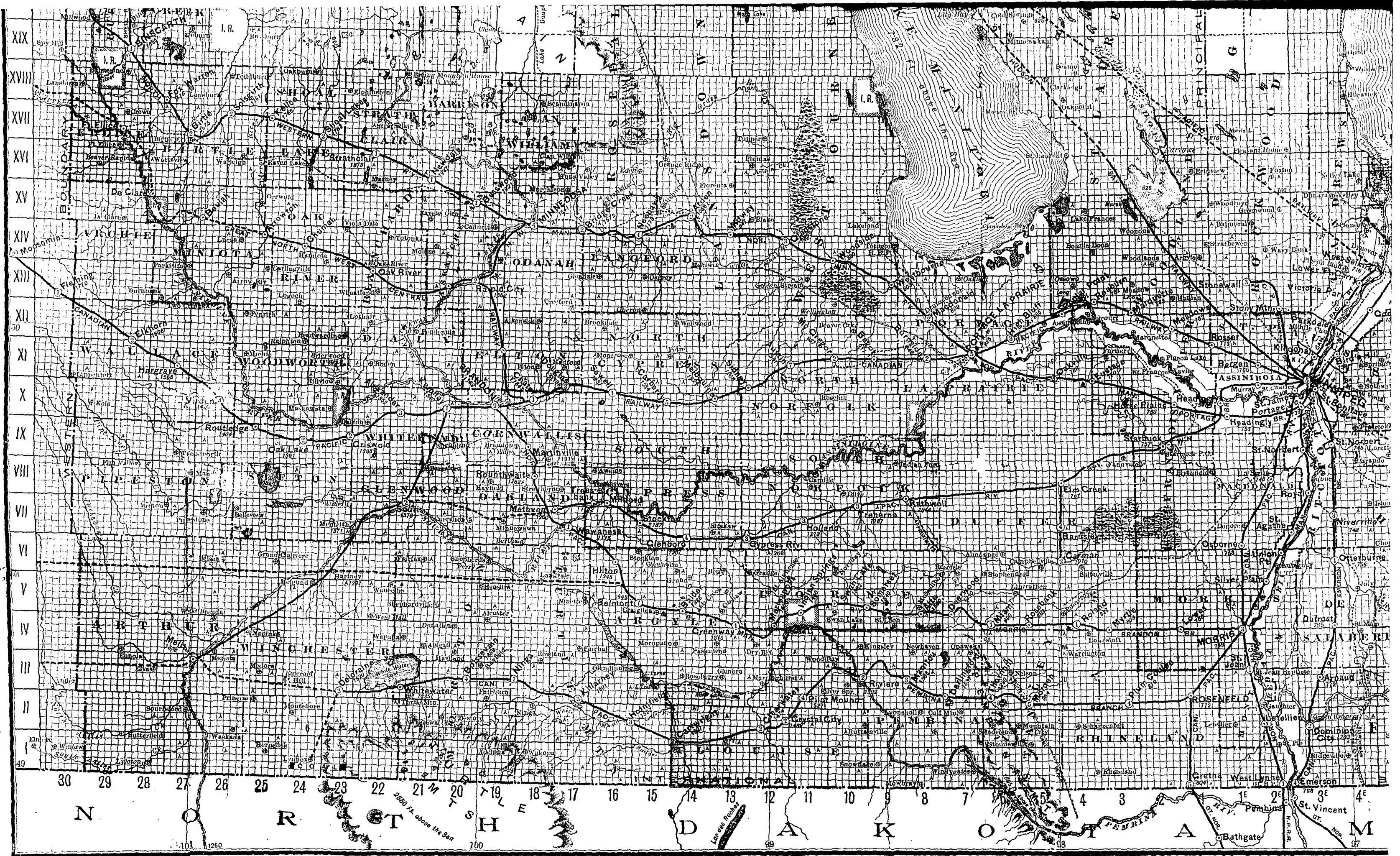








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Part of the wheat crop *sometimes* gets frosted. If the temperature goes down to 28° when the wheat is at a certain stage, the wheat is damaged, not destroyed, and while there are instances in which it has been cold enough to damage it to such an extent that a portion of it was only fit for feeding purposes, there is but a very small percentage that is sold below 50 or 60 cents per bushel, and this year it has sold even higher than that.



HAY MEADOW.

The inducements offered by Manitoba to those seeking a new home have been frequently pointed out, but as most visitors say "it is impossible to realize the opportunities afforded without actually seeing them." Manitoba

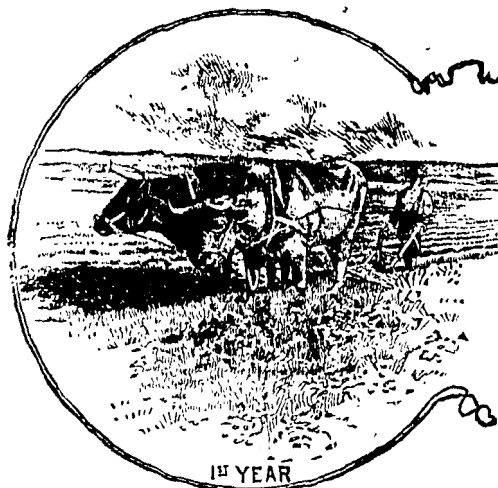
## This Season's Crop.

CONSIDER for a moment the phenomenal product of Manitoba for the current year, 23,191,599 bushels of wheat, 14,762,605 bushels of oats and 3,197,876 bushels of barley. Wheat has for the past three years produced an average of almost 20 bushels per acre. Oats 36.4, Barley 26.7 and Potatoes 175.5.

It must be borne in mind that this includes '89, the worst year Manitoba has ever had.

Crop bulletin No. 31, issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Manitoba Government, which gives full and authentic information of the season's crop may be had on application by post card to the Government Immigration Offices, 50 York St., Toronto.

It is well here to correct a too prevalent error concerning frosted wheat

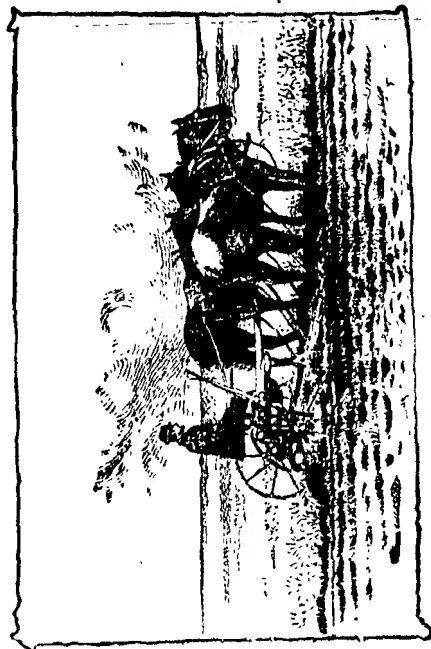


IN MANITOBA.

wants more people and has great inducements to offer them. If a man prefers stock farming there are thousands of acres of nutritious grasses awaiting him. If he desires to engage in grain growing as a specialty, there is no country in the world offers equal opportunities. Some of our most prosperous farmers of to-day, came to the country as laborers less than ten years ago. Any man with brain and brawn enough to be a good farm laborer can soon be farming for himself.

Turn this sheet over and look at the map on the other side. You will see plainly that the pioneer work of Manitoba is already done, and a man buying a farm here is virtually settling down amidst, at least, the comforts of civilization.

Look at the railroads. No part of the country that is not of comparatively easy access. Notice the cities, towns and villages scattered all over the country, and remember that it has not been settled ten years. Consider then whether it is not to your interest to partake of the benefits of living in a country that makes such substantial progress in so short a time.



THIRD YEAR IN MANITOBA.

Our chief want is farmers,—men to develop the latent wealth of our fertile soils.

Our great present want is good farmers. In the "boom" times, some years ago, hundreds of homesteads were taken up by mere adventurers, who knew nothing of farming, and never meant to farm. Their aim was to do just as little superficial cultivation as would entitle them to the patent for their lands. All such farmers have been a dead weight on our progress. Live men, who have had some experience elsewhere, and can by judicious mixed farming turn their work to the best advantage for themselves, are what we want; they will find a hearty welcome here, and land as good, cheap and permanently productive as any that can be found on the continent of America.

Let us try within this little space to concisely state to the men whom we invite here, the nature of the land we live in. Approaching from the east by the great Canadian Pacific Railway along the wild north shore of Lake Superior, note as you come along those trains of freight cars shunted here and there to let you pass, and look at those huge elevators at Port Arthur. They are all filled with Manitoba wheat on its road to the eastern markets.



THE SIXTH YEAR IN MANITOBA.

You cross a long stretch of rocks and lakes and timber, you cross a stretch of pine, the "Big Woods." When those woods begin to get mixed with poplar and open out into park-like stretches, you are IN MANITOBA.

All the country from the eastern boundary to the Red River is well watered, rich in grass, with many arable portions and a few swamps, all well fitted for dairying, beef raising and mixed farming; partly settled, but with many portions still available for free homesteads.

As you get into the Red River valley the country becomes almost flat, and from East Selkirk to Winnipeg you skirt the rear of the old Red River lots, while beyond the ridge on your left lies the well settled and valuable farming district of Springfield.

Winnipeg with its fine buildings, streets and stores seen and admired, we go out the main line west. Much of the land around the city is held by speculators, but the soil is all good and for people who value nearness to city markets affords a very favorable opening now.

From the city of Winnipeg to the west side of the Portage Plains is much valuable land, both for grazing and cultivation. After



THE  
Great Wheat Province  
of Canada.

23,191,599 BUSHELS  
IN 1891.

An average of over 25 Bushels  
per acre. Oats from 40 to  
60, and other crops  
in proportion.

MAP OF MANITOBA

AND A FEW FACTS CONCERNING

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.



ten years cultivation these deep rich lands are as fruitful as ever, and with improved methods of farming will always continue to be a choice farming country. Beyond Burnside the line enters a less favored tract, but outside these sand hills are the choice wheat-bearing "Big Plains." Beyond that on the hill side after you cross the Assiniboine stands Brandon, an eight year old city with seven elevators, that give witness to a great wheat area around it.

The country now becomes higher and the river flows in a deep valley, but the elevators all along, as at Griswold, Oak Lake and Virden tell of wheat land and good mixed farming where nine years ago there was not a furrow broken, and the towns if existent, were a mere group of tents.

Turning back and following the Manitoba and Northwestern from Portage la Prairie we come to a more wooded and parklike country, rolling and with few swamps. Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Shoal Lake and Birtle, are the business centres, and the Riding Mountain supplies the heavier timber of the district.

Turning down the valley of the Little Saskatchewan by Rapid City to Brandon, and

by Brandon Hills to the Souris Valley we find a great wheat garden, reaching round to the south-west boundary of the Province, partly cultivated, but much of it yet unbroken. Except here and there on the river tracts, all this country is bare of woods, but fertile and fairly well settled, with the fine Pipestone Valley running out like a spur to the west.

Turning east from the Souris, we strike for Deloraine, the present terminus of the Southwestern Railway, with the big Turtle Mountain woods on the right hand. Through varied scenery we pass Boissevain, Killarney, with its beautiful lake; Cartwright, Crystal City, Manitou, Thornhill, and Morden which stands on the western edge of the great Red River valley; all markets for the choicest wheat and surrounded with capital farmers, pushing, industrious and prosperous. From Morden we see before us the rich plain where, a few years ago the Mennonites settled.

Turning north from Morden to Carman we find, all the way, a fertile and well farmed country, full of good men, but cleared of all timber till the Boyne valley is reached. Five miles north of Carman (on a spur) we find the

Colonization railroad, going west. On this we cross thirty miles of poor, sandy soil covered with shrub and occasional swamps till at Treherne we open out on good farming land. All the way ahead is a pretty and fertile country till at Glenboro, the flat, rich soil tells us we have reached the great Souris plain. Southwest lies the tiger hills and Pelican Lake country, very picturesque and a good mixed farming section, and the same may be said for the country lying from this to Manitou.

At Morris the Brandon Morris branch of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba R.R. leaves the main line running directly west about ninety miles, then bearing north to Brandon. Ten miles from Morris is the celebrated Lowe farm owned and operated by John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. Thirty miles further on is Miami, a flourishing town surrounded by one of the best farming districts in the province. A little further on the Pembina mountain is reached. This region is well timbered and affords fuel for the farmers for many miles around. After crossing "the mountain", there is a grand stretch of farm land all the way to Brandon.

If we now turn back to Winnipeg and go north by the Selkirk branch, we find the heavy timbered land, the gravel ridges, and broad hay swamps that surround Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, all around which will, in the near future, be a great grazing country.

If we go south along either side of the Red River, we skirt the rear of the river farms. On the east side of Otterburne Station may be noticed the Greig Stock farm. Round Emerson is a very superior farming country, one of the very first parts taken hold upon. Some capital wheat farms lie along the Green ridge, east of Emerson, and further east is good stock land. West from Emerson to Gretna is as fertile a sweep of flat prairie as any to be found in the Northwest, but all of this is well filled up.

Speaking generally, our best trained and richest farming lands are bare of trees, except a narrow ribbon of bush along the creeks, and will want tree planting for shelter and fuel. Greater abundance of bush means mixed farming, and bushy land with hay swamps means cattle raising and dairying. The enquirer must regulate his choice of location, as his

former experience and aptitude indicate a likelihood of success, which success will depend much upon the individual skill, industry and steadiness of the settler.

## The Soil of Manitoba

Is peculiarly adapted for easy and profitable cultivation. Whole sections may occasionally be found that could at once be turned into productive wheat fields, level and without a bush or stone on their surface. Those were at first most eagerly sought after, but now a farmer is as anxious to secure twenty acres of hay swamp as he was formerly to avoid it. Whether undulating and broken, or level prairie, the surface soil is a rich black loam, from 8 inches to 2 feet deep, in some cases light and sandy, but mostly pure vegetable mould, occasionally rather heavy. The proportion of poor and broken land as compared with the good, is very limited. The soil is much more easily worked than in most older coun-

tries, and by judicious rotation of crops will give a good yield for many years, with very little manuring. The sub-soil is in some places gravel and sand, but mainly white clay.

As a wheat soil it is unsurpassed. The testimony of settlers is not open to the imputation of bias and exaggeration. The St. Paul Pioneer Press will hardly be suspected of partiality—it has said in an article on the subject:—

"It seems to be a settled fact, that the further north wheat is grown, up to a certain limit, the better it is. The berry obtains an amber color, rounds out into a fullness it does not obtain further south, and is rich in gluten, the life sustaining principle of flour.

United States Consul Taylor, an old time resident in Manitoba, speaking on wheat growing said:—

"The Northern Zone is specially adapted to wheat growing and cattle raising. That includes Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan partially, and Minnesota, *but three-fourths of the great wheat producing belt of the continent lay north of the boundary. There the future bread supply of America, and of the old*



*world too, would be raised." In his opinion the beef raised in this north-western district would be found to be superior in quality to any that could be raised even on the plains of Texas and the adjoining States.*

In our Toronto and Winnipeg offices can be seen samples of the grain raised in the various sections of the province, which conclusively prove that there is no wheat in the world to surpass ours, which is rich in gluten, making the thriftiest flour the baker can use. Wheat that has been raised 300 miles south is inferior in color, in quality, and very often in the yield per acre, and we confidently challenge any section of any country on this continent to show an average quality that will compare either in selected samples or in bulk, with the crops that have been this year sent out from our Manitoba elevators.

Barley does well and has made 54 lbs. to the bushel. Oats go as high as 90 bushels to the acre.

Potatoes of choice quality and heavy yield grow rapidly with very little pains. All garden vegetables grow freely, many of them of large size and choice quality. Small fruits,

such as currants and strawberries grow freely, but the abundance of wild fruit has made their cultivation hitherto a matter of small importance.

## The Climate

The Climate of Manitoba has been grossly exaggerated both by its friends and enemies. In summer the days are warm, sometimes for a week at a time very warm, ranging from 80 to 90 in the shade and occasionally for a day or two even warmer. The nights are however, invariably cool, which in addition to the dry atmosphere, braces the energies to an extent incredible to those who have not experienced it, restores to the tired body a vigor and strength that is unknown in countries where the nights are hot and sultry. In winter it is cold, sometimes very cold, but the air is dry and bracing, and there is usually a dead calm when the mercury is away down

and even in Manitoba a moderately high temperature with a wind, is much more uncomfortable than 40 below zero and a dead calm.

One feature worthy of special notice in this connection, is the effect the climate has upon the mind. Our bright sunshine and dry, bracing atmosphere gives our inhabitants an energy of body and cheerfulness of disposition unknown to dwellers in a more humid climate. There are also numerous instances of persons supposed to be at the point of death from consumption in Ontario, recovering completely in Manitoba.

It is a remarkable fact that horses never contract heaves, and those coming to the country afflicted with that malady, almost invariably experience relief and in some instances entirely recover.

Thus it will be seen that while not all that might be desired, Manitoba has on the whole as good a climate as any part of Northern America.

## Social Conditions.

It is extremely doubtful if there is a city on the continent of the same size more moral than Winnipeg. At the date of this writing there has been four consecutive days without even a "drunk" on the Police Court docket. The Sabbath is kept sacred, and the number who do not regularly attend church is very small.

Where this state of affairs obtain at the capital of the province, and the gateway city at that, it may be readily accepted that the smaller towns and the country are peopled by an honest, honorable, law-abiding people. It is a remarkable fact that in as young a country as Manitoba, there is not a section but what is favored with both church and school privileges.



# Crop Reports.

Among the reports received re the average and yield of wheat this season are the following :—

	ACRES.	BUSHEL.
Robert Hall, Griswold, . . . .	300—	9,965
Allen Young, " . . . .	325—	10,100
W. J. Good, " . . . .	250—	8,336
Hiram Reid, " . . . .	275—	7,150
Harrold Sorby, P. la Prairie, . . . .	1,100—	40,234
J. H. Angers, Elkhorn . . . .	40—	1,520
Geo. A. Freeman, " . . . .	70—	2,310
" " " . . . .	12—	588
C. H. Freeman " . . . .	60—	2,100
John Proud, " . . . .	112—	3,871
T. H. Thomas " . . . .	61—	2,170

It is unfortunate that more districts have not replied to the circular up to date, as these are probably but fairly representative of the province.

PER ACRE.

H. C. Graham, M.P.P., Hayfield	41 bush.
H. A. Cunningham, " "	40 "
Wm. Harper, " "	40 "
R. E. A. Leach, Brandon,	30 "

These last farm extensively, but their exact average is not given. With one exception the yields given cover their entire crop.

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ANGUS CAMPBELL, CRAIGILEA.—My opinion is that any man who is willing to work can get along. The climate agrees well with me, and prospects for the future are glowing. I had no money when I came to this country and had to work out until I got a start. Market was far away until the Northern Pacific railroad was completed, but now I am starting to work on my farm in good shape.

JOHN BADGER, GRUND.—Having lived in Manitoba for nine years steadily I can safely say that a man's prospects here are one hundred per cent. better than in Eastern Canada. The climate is healthy and invigorating, and the winters, which seem to be such a terror

to Eastern people, are certainly cold, but they don't contain that damp atmosphere which is so often found east of this.

D. A. STEWART, PILOT MOUND.—Land excellent, water abundant and of good quality. The climate is extreme, but the winters in general are pleasant, in fact more so than summer. I consider the prospects are good especially where mixed farming is indulged in. In beginning I would say go slow in breaking up a new farm and going largely into wheat growing and its expenses. I would recommend mixed farming.

JOHN GRAHAM, CRAIGILEA.—I like this country well. I have a splendid crop of grain, plenty of hay, and close to a supply of wood, water and good neighbors. This is the healthiest country that I have yet met. I was not healthy in the east, but have never been sick for an hour since I came to Manitoba.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, BRANDON.—I consider Manitoba ranks high as an agricultural country and is unequalled for mixed farming, as the feeding seasons are not as long as in the east, and when cattle are turned out to graze

they fatten far quicker. I also think it ranks first as a dairy country as the nights are cool, and there is no hot, sultry, close weather like what prevails in Eastern Canada. I like the climate with its pure, bracing air, which seems to make man and beast thrive and feel well.

H. A. CUNNINGHAM, HAYFIELD.—Manitoba is an excellent agricultural country in every respect. The climate is healthy and invigorating for both man and beast. I have sold during this summer \$320.00 worth of cattle. Settlers coming to this country must possess brave hearts and willing hands if they expect to succeed. I have not had less than twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, for the last eight years.

